

of dedication to finding the facts. He opened new vistas to me, as we discussed the bill. I do not think that in the hurly-burly of tomorrow, when we come to vote on the bill, we can justify the oversight of not pausing long enough to make this legislative record to give some assurance that this rather sweeping language in the House version will not prevent the agencies of our Government, which otherwise would cooperate with this scientist and his colleagues, from making available money that could be used in new projects, programs that he has in mind, including the building of the necessary facilities, because research cannot go on without properly equipped laboratories.

That is why I am speaking at this rather late hour. I apologize to the Senator from Minnesota for keeping him here this long, but he and I, whether others may fully appreciate it, are working for a great cause these minutes, for if he and I can make a contribution to the legislative history of the bill, a history which will result in the interpretation I am making of our own Senate committee's language—I think it is a fair interpretation—then at least we will not have slammed the door in the faces of the doctors Novak, who are dedicated scientists, devoted to trying to do something for human welfare in their various research laboratories, by working on projects not connected with security, but connected, in the last analysis, with human understanding and happiness.

I will appreciate it if the Senator will help me in this endeavor during my absence tomorrow.

I yield the floor.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I welcome the request of the Senator from Oregon. I assure him that it will be honored. I will ask the cooperation of the officers of the Majority Policy Committee to communicate with the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] promptly tomorrow morning, so that this portion of the RECORD, as outlined by the Senator from Oregon, may be brought to Senator MAGNUSON's attention. I am confident that the response by the Senator from Washington will be along the lines of the interpretation of the Senator from Oregon concerning the additional \$50 million that was provided by the Senate committee.

I am a member of the Committee on Appropriations. My recollection of the addition of \$50 million is that it was to permit the National Science Foundation to engage in new programs and also in the construction of new facilities that are necessary for upgrading the graduate study programs in the great universities.

The Senator from Oregon is exactly correct when he says that the best facilities and the extra moneys are needed for the graduate study programs themselves. I for one am much discouraged by the action of the Senate committee. I had proposed in committee that we restore up to \$500 million. The administration asked for \$500 million in its budget request. I had asked that at least \$500 million be provided, since the programs of the National Science Founda-

tion are so basic to the long-term national interest.

It is the National Science Foundation that really provides the seed-bed money, so to speak, for intellectual attainment and scientific progress. The Senator from Oregon will have my enthusiastic cooperation.

I understand the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] intends to offer an amendment tomorrow to increase the amount of funds for the National Science Foundation; in other words, to bring the amount somewhat closer to the administration's request. The House figure leaves us exactly where we were, except a little worse off. In the meantime, some costs have risen. This is particularly true of scientific equipment. There has been an increase in the cost of certain kinds of necessary equipment, especially laboratory equipment. Therefore, the action of the other body with respect to the National Science Foundation is not one that puts us ahead but, at best, holds us still or holds us on the same course as last year. I think it permits a retreat.

So when we go to conference, we ought to have more than the \$50 million added by the Senate committee as a part of the increase. I know that the Senator from Oregon will agree with me in that observation.

Mr. MORSE. I agree completely with the Senator from Minnesota. I thank him for his interest.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

DR. JAMES T. MADDUX—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 43)

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a veto message from the President of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALTERS in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, returning, without his approval, S. 1201 for the relief of Dr. James T. Maddux, which, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD without being read, and, with the accompanying bill, will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and will be printed:

To the U.S. Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 1201, "for the relief of Dr. James T. Maddux."

Dr. Maddux is an employee in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration. The bill would direct payment to him of the difference in salary between that which he received for the period July 9, 1961, through February 17, 1962, as a physician in the associate grade and that which he would have received had his promotion to full-grade physician been made effective on the earlier date, which was the date

he first became eligible for this advancement. The records of the Veterans' Administration show that promotion of Dr. Maddux was not administratively approved until February 18, 1962, because of an inadvertent misfiling of his papers.

While this occurrence was unfortunate, the promotion which was thereby delayed was not owing to Dr. Maddux as a matter of right. No employee of the Veterans' Administration's Department of Medicine and Surgery has an absolute right to a promotion at any given time or according to a given schedule. The regulations which provided for Dr. Maddux's eligibility did not of themselves confer a promotion, but provided only for orderly consideration of the question of his advancement. To approve this bill would be to encourage employees to make a contrary assumption concerning regulations of this character, and it would lead to claims for retroactive compensation on the basis of details in the handling of promotion documents. Such undesirable results would be all the more likely because the bill suggests that a promotion should be effective on the very first day an individual becomes eligible for it, a rule which is not practical in a vast number of cases.

In these circumstances, I find myself unable to approve S. 1201.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 19, 1963.

Cuba file

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS—SPEECH BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I call to the attention of the Senate the important address the President made in Miami, last night. The President was speaking before the Inter-American Press Association; and in his speech on the Alliance for Progress and the problems confronting this hemisphere, he spoke frankly and from great knowledge.

The President did not minimize the problems facing the Alianza, nor did he yield to the temptation to seek easy solutions. It often seems that people view Latin America in only two ways: either they think Castro is the sole problem; or they despair and say that nothing can be done—that it is just too great a problem. The President, being knowledgeable and deeply committed to the advancement of hemispheric relations—the traditional policy of Democratic administrations—took a more intelligent and detached view of the situation.

So far as Castro and Cuba are concerned, the President enunciated a solution for the people of that unfortunate island. The problem, the President said, is not Cuba; it is Castro and Communism. He continued:

Once this barrier is removed we will be ready and anxious to work with the Cuban people in pursuit of those progressive goals which a few short years ago stirred the sympathy of many people throughout the hemisphere.

This should allay any doubts which any citizen of Latin America might have had about the source of irritation in Cuba. We are not against progress or against reform. We are its advocates

and proponents. We are against those who enforce tyranny on their people and try to export to their neighbors this evil commodity.

In the more complex area of positive action for the future, the President divided his approach into four fronts: First, the front of social justice; second, the front of economic welfare; third, the front of political democracy and stability; and fourth, the front of international responsibility. In each of these areas he offered his view on what constructive steps could be taken to improve the situation. His thought-provoking statements should be read and studied by anyone who wishes to be informed on this vital program.

It is very advantageous that our President can speak with such knowledge and compassion to members of the inter-American press. Not only does he demonstrate his grasp and interest in problems which are extremely important to the citizens of these countries, but he also admirably represents the intentions and interest of the citizens of the United States. We are fortunate to have such representation.

I ask unanimous consent that the President's speech be made a part of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO PRESS ASSOCIATION

I'm very proud to be here tonight. I'm particularly interested in the fact that two of our distinguished guests this evening are former Prime Ministers of Peru and are now publishers of newspapers. It does suggest to those who hold office that when the time comes that if, as they say in the United States, if you can't beat them, join them—and.

This association and its members carry a very large responsibility for the defense of freedom in the hemisphere. Through the press, you create the vital public awareness of our responsibility and appreciation of our dangers.

Your work to fulfill this responsibility, and the courageous fight of your association for freedom of the press and the liberty of the citizens make me very proud to come to this meeting.

I want to commend the American publishers who are here for their interest in the Inter-American Association. And I want to express a very warm welcome to those of you who have come from our sister republics to visit our country on this important occasion.

I think it's appropriate that this meeting should take place as the annual review of the Alliance for Progress at São Paulo has ended. That Congress and Conference has reviewed our progress, examined our defects—on occasion, applauded our achievement. It has been a forum for discussion and critical analysis.

A COMMON DEDICATION

And if one fact emerges from that meeting it is, despite differences on specific problems, there is a common dedication to a common belief in the fundamental principles of the Charter of Punta del Este, in the soundness, the urgency and I believe the inevitability of the Alianza Para el Progreso.

Indeed, it could not be otherwise. For those principles, the goals and the methods of the Alliance, represent the only hope whereby men of good will can obtain progress without despotism, social justice with-

out social terror. And it is on the Alliance for Progress that we base our common hope for the future. That hope is for a hemisphere where every man has enough to eat and a chance to work; where every child can learn and every family can find decent shelter. It is for a hemisphere where every man, from the American Negro to the Indian of the Altiplano, can be liberated from the bonds of social injustice, free to pursue his talents as far as they will take him.

It is a hope for a hemisphere of nations, each confident in the strength of its own independence, devoted to the liberty of its citizens, and joined with all the nations of the West in an association based on national strength and a common dedication to freedom. For we all share in this hemisphere a common heritage. And if the idea of Atlantic community is to have full meaning it must include the nations of Latin America.

The fulfillment of these hopes is not an easy task.

It is important that the people of the United States, on whom much responsibility rests, realize how enormous that task is.

They can see its dimensions in the fact that Latin America is the fastest growing continent in the world. Its population has increased 10 percent in the past 10 years. Its almost 200 million people will be 400 million people by the 1980's.

They can see its dimensions in the fact that tens of millions of their neighbors in the south exist in poverty with annual incomes of less than \$100—that life expectancy in almost half the countries of Latin America is less than 50 years—that half of the children have no schools to attend—that almost half the adults can neither read nor write—that tens of millions of city dwellers live in unbearable slums—millions more live in rural areas and suffer from easily curable diseases yet without hope of treatment—that in vast areas men and women are crippled by hunger while we possess in the United States the scientific tools necessary to grow all the food we need.

These problems—the hard reality of life in much of Latin America—will not be solved simply by complaining about Castro, by blaming all problems on communism or general or nationalism. The harsh facts of poverty and social injustice will not yield easily to promises or good will. The task we have set for ourselves in the Alliance for Progress, the development of an entire continent, is a far greater task than any we have ever undertaken in our history. It will require difficult and painful labor over a long period of time. Despite the enormity of these problems and our heavy responsibility, the people of the United States have been asked to sacrifice relatively little.

Less than 1 percent of our Federal budget is allocated to assist half a hemisphere. It is the people of Latin America who must undergo the agonizing process of reshaping institutions, not the people of the United States.

It is the people of Latin America who must draw up development programs and mobilize their total resources to finance those programs, not the people of the United States.

It is the people of Latin America whose cities and farms, homes and halls of government will bear the shockwaves of rapid change and progress, not the people of the United States.

It is the people of Latin America who will have to modify the traditions of centuries—not the people of the United States. Certainly we in the United States cannot fail to do so little when so much is at stake for so many.

The last 2½ years have been a time of trial and experiment. We have labored to build a structure of cooperation and common effort for years to come. No nation in the Americas can deny that much more must be done to strengthen and speed our efforts;

that there have not been setbacks and disappointments. That is why we intend to support strongly the leadership of the new Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress and why we are working to clear away unnecessary obstacles to the swift administration of U.S. contributions.

But necessary concentration on obstacles and improvements should not obscure the fact that the Alianza Para el Progreso has also made important progress. We have created new machinery for inter-American cooperation.

The United States has committed \$2.3 billion to the Alianza and the Latin American nations have committed billions more. In many countries there have been new efforts at land reforms and tax reforms, education and agriculture.

The basic issues of progress and reform, long ignored, have become the battleground of the political forces of the hemisphere. And on the economic front, last year 10 of the 19 Latin American countries exceeded the per capita growth of 2.5 percent established by the Charter of Punta del Este.

CALL FOR STABILITY

Nor can the failure of some to meet the goals of the charter be placed wholly on the shortcomings of the Alliance. No amount of external resources, no stabilization of commodity prices, no new inter-American institutions can bring progress to nations which do not have political stability and determined leadership.

No series of hemispheric agreements or elaborate machinery can help those who lack internal discipline, who are unwilling to make sacrifices and renounce privileges. No one who sends his money abroad, who is unwilling to invest in the future of his country, can blame others for the deluge which threatens to overcome and overwhelm him. For the Alianza Para el Progreso is not an external aid program. It is more than a cooperative effort to finance development plans. It is a battle for the progress and freedom of all of our nations.

And it must be fought on every front of national interest and national need. First is the front of social justice. It is impossible to have real progress as long as millions are shut out from opportunity and others forgiven obligations. In my own country we have prepared legislation and mobilized the strength of the Federal Government to insure to American Negroes and all other minorities access to the benefits of American society. Others must also do the same for the landless campesino, the underprivileged slum dweller, the oppressed Indian.

Privilege is not easily yielded up. But until the interests of a few yield to the interest of the nation, the promise and modernization of our society will remain a mockery to millions of our citizens.

The second front is the front of economic welfare; the principle that every American has the right to a decent life for himself and a better life for his children.

This means we must continue to perfect national development plans; to improve financing machinery and institutions. It means that every nation must be willing to make sacrifices and mobilize its own resources for development.

It also means that the United States of America must live up to the full its commitment to provide continuing help. I have pledged the full energies of this Government to insure that commitment will be met. And it's my hope that the Congress of the United States and the people of the United States will recognize not only the obligation that lies upon them but also the opportunity.

ALLIANCE DOES NOT DICTATE

In pursuit of economic welfare the Alianza does not dictate to any nation how to organize its economic life. Every nation is free to shape its own economic institutions,

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in accordance with its own national needs and will. However, just as to country can tell another how it must order its economy, no nation should act within its own borders so as to violate the rights of others under accepted principles of international law.

Private enterprise also has an important place in the Alliance for Progress. There is not enough available public capital either in the United States or Latin America to carry development forward at the pace that is demanded. Yet the net flow of foreign capital alone was almost \$250 million less this year than last—a third as much as the entire request to the U.S. Congress for assistance funds in this hemisphere.

If encouraged, private investment, responsive to the needs, the laws and the interest of the nation, can cooperate with public activity to provide the vital margin of success as it did in the development of all the nations of the West and most especially in the development of the United States of America.

This country would not have achieved its present growth rate if it had not been for the development capital—the private development capital—that came to this country, especially in the years prior to World War I, when the United States was an underdeveloped country.

If we are to have the growth essential to the requirements of our people in this hemisphere, then an atmosphere must be developed and maintained that will encourage the flow of capital in response to opportunity. Today that capital is moving into growth here in the United States and into Western Europe. Together we must provide the environment that will encourage its flow to Latin America.

And third, is the front of political democracy and stability. This is at the core of our hopes for the future.

There can be no progress and stability if people do not have hope for a better life tomorrow. That faith is undermined when men seek the reins of power and ignore the restraints of constitutional procedures. They may even do so out of a sincere desire to benefit their own country. But democratic governments demand that those in opposition accept the defects of today and work toward remedying them within the machinery of peaceful change. Otherwise, in return for momentary satisfaction, we tear apart the fabric and the hope of lasting democracy.

The Charter of the Organization of American States calls for, and I quote, "the consolidation on this continent, within the framework of democratic institutions, a system of individual liberty and social justice based on respect for the essential rights of man."

URGES PEACEFUL SETTLEMENTS

The United States is committed to this proposition.

Whatever may be the case in other parts of the world, this is a hemisphere of free men capable of self-government. It is in accordance with this belief that the United States will continue to support the efforts of those seeking to establish and maintain constitutional democracy.

And fourth is the front of international responsibility.

We must honor our commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes, the principle of collective action and the strengthening of the inter-American system.

We must also continue to invite and urge the participation of other Western nations in development programs. And the United States will continue to urge upon its allies the necessity of expanding the markets for Latin American products.

But just as we have friends abroad, we also have enemies. Communism is struggling to subvert and destroy the process of

democratic development, to extend its rule to other nations of this hemisphere.

If the Alliance is to succeed, we must continue to support measures to halt Communist infiltration and subversion and to assist governments menaced from abroad. The American States must be ready to come to the aid of any government requesting aid to prevent a takeover linked to the policies of foreign communism rather than to an internal desire for change.

My own country is prepared to do this.

We in this hemisphere must also use every resource at our command to prevent the establishment of another Cuba in this hemisphere, for if there is one principle which has run through the long history of this hemisphere it is a common determination to prevent the rule of foreign systems or nations in the Americas.

We have ultimately won this battle against every great power in the past. We will continue to wage it and win it. And as we gain momentum and strength the appeal and force of communism will greatly diminish. This has already begun to happen. Castroism, which a few years ago commanded the allegiance of thousands in almost every country, today has far fewer followers scattered across the continent. Experience in China, the Soviet Union, and in Cuba itself has revealed that the promises of abundance under tyranny are false. We ourselves can prove that democratic progress is the surest answer to the promises of the totalitarian.

These are the many fronts of the Alliance for Progress. The conduct of those fronts, the steady conquest of the surely yielding enemies of misery and hopelessness, hunger and injustice is the central task of the Americas in our time. No sense of confidence, of optimism in the future of the hemisphere as a whole can conceal our feelings at the self-inflicted exile of Cuba from the society of American Republics.

The genuine Cuban revolution, because it was against the tyranny and corruption of the past, had the support of many whose aims and concepts were democratic. But that hope for freedom and progress was destroyed.

The goals proclaimed in the Sierra Maestra were betrayed in Havana.

It is important to restate what now divides Cuba from my country and from the other countries of this hemisphere. It is the fact that a small band of conspirators has stripped the Cuban people of their freedom and handed over the independence and sovereignty of the Cuban Nation to forces beyond the hemisphere. They have made Cuba a victim of foreign imperialism, an instrument of the policy of others, a weapon in an effort dictated by external powers to subvert the other American republics.

This, and this alone, divides us.

As long as this is true, nothing is possible. Without it everything is possible.

Once this barrier is removed we will be ready and anxious to work with the Cuban people in pursuit of those progressive goals which a few short years ago stirred their hopes and the sympathy of many people throughout the hemisphere.

No Cuban need feel trapped between dependence on the broken promises of foreign communism and the hostility of the rest of the hemisphere. For, once Cuban sovereignty has been restored, we will extend the hand of friendship and assistance to a Cuba whose political and economic institutions have been shaped by the will of the Cuban people.

But our—but our pursuit of the goals of the Alianza Para el Progreso does not wait on that day. In 1961 the American nations signed the Charter of Punta del Este. Today, more than 2 years later, despite dangers and difficulties, I support and believe

in the Alliance for Progress more strongly than ever before.

With the Alliance, the inter-American system, the American nations can look forward to a decade of growing hope and liberty.

Without it the people of this hemisphere would be left to a life of misery with independence finally gone and freedom a futile dream.

SAYS SOME FEAR OBSTACLES

I am well aware that there are some who, fearing the size of the obstacles, the resistance to progress, the pace of achievement, despair of the Alliance.

But that same note of despair has been sounded before. In 1948, a distinguished Senator rose on the floor of the American Congress and said of the Marshall plan:

"If I believe there were any good chance of accomplishing these purposes I should support the bill, but in the light of history, in the light of the history of this very Congress and its predecessors, we cannot say there's a chance of success. All the evidence points to failure."

Despite this we pressed ahead. The result is modern Europe.

I do not discount the difficulties of the Alliance for Progress—difficulties far greater than those confronted by the Marshall plan. Then we helped rebuild a shattered economy whose human and social foundations remained. Today we're trying to create a basic new foundation capable of reshaping the centuries-old societies and economies of half a hemisphere.

But those who know our hemisphere, like those who knew Europe in 1948, have little doubt that if we do not lose heart the gloomy prophecies of today can once again fade, in the achievements of tomorrow, although the problems are huge.

The greatest danger is not in our circumstances or in our enemies but in our own doubts and fears. Robert Frost wrote 50 years ago: "Nothing is true except a man or men adhere to it, to live for it, to spend themselves on it, to die for it."

We need this spirit even more than money, or institutions, or agreements. With it we can make the Alianza Para el Progreso a reality for generations who are coming in this hemisphere. And ultimately we will hold a continent where more than 20 strong nations live in peace, their people in hope and liberty and believing strongly in a free future.

AN OLYMPIC VICTORY PROGRAM

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have long been interested, both as a citizen and as a Senator of the United States, in our country's great Olympic teams.

In 11 months, this Nation faces another great challenge in international competition. I refer to the October 1964 Olympics in Tokyo.

Today, I offer a brief program for America's sports efforts—not just in 1964, but also in 1968; and not just in the Olympics, but also in future pan-American games and in other international athletic contests.

I wish to enlist the cooperation of the Congress in this effort. At this late hour, this evening, I speak for the record, of course; but if the United States is to live up to its high standards of performance in connection with all other areas of life, certainly it needs cooperation and participation by Congress in connection with the participation of Americans in sports.

The program I now propose is not just for the purpose of winning gold

medals of victory; it is a program to do our best and to send our best—win, lose, or draw.

It is a program, too, to broaden the base of U.S. sports—to get spectators out of the stands and onto the playing fields. It is a program to enlist millions, where there are now only thousands of participants in many sports; and to enlist thousands in some so-called minor sports where there are now only hundreds.

PAST MEETING OF OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

First, however, let me say that during the weekend, November 9-10, there was held here in Washington an important meeting of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Since the meeting, the sports pages of newspapers throughout the country have featured many articles interpreting what happened. The interpretations vary. I was not there, so I could not venture a judgment. Even if I had been there, I would not do so, because my interest is, not in how this or that private group fares, but in how the public interest fares.

I wish well to all interested private sports groups—to the AAU, the NCAA, and the emerging third force of independents. Frankly, their differences with one another have become so complex that it seems next to impossible for an outsider to fathom who is right or what is right.

An outsider does get to feel, I say in all frankness, that there is a little too much institutionalization at work. There is too much of a tendency to get so lost in the fight for one's own organization, that all other fights—the big fight for U.S. sports victories—get lost in the shuffle.

I note, for example, that Kenneth L. (Tug) Wilson, USOC president, is quoted as saying at the meeting's conclusion:

I leave here with a heavy heart. I think there is a lot of soul searching ahead for all of us. We have spent 2 days bickering over little things instead of working on ways to have better Olympic teams in 1964.

But I still have hope. Maybe things have got to hit bottom before they reach the top.

Before and after the meeting, many groups and individuals got in touch with me.

Several have since told me that some of the public reports of the disputes were overstated. They contended that many constructive steps which were taken by the Olympic Committee tended to be obscured by the noise of some of the quarrels on a few specifics—for example, over baseball and gymnastics.

It is, as I have said, next to impossible for an outsider to judge. What I do know is that the other great powers in the world, and many of the small powers, are working as a unit, without internal dissension, to win top honors in 1964 at the Innsbruck, Austria, games and at Tokyo.

So the time is long overdue for the United States to get its eye "back on the ball."

SEVEN-POINT PROGRAM

What specifically should be done?

First. This Nation needs a U.S. sports foundation. This foundation should help foster local, State, regional, and na-

tional athletic competitions, in conjunction with existing private sports organizations.

It should get our youngsters, in particular, during the school year, during the recess periods, and both before and after graduation into the habit of sports participation and athletic excellence.

Junior Olympic efforts exist here and there, but on an irregular, catch-as-catch can, spotty basis.

Second. This Nation needs a massive Olympic development program for the youngsters who are championship material.

Everything possible must be done to train them, encourage them to remain amateur, and to train their coaches.

Some few clinics at present receive support from the U.S. Olympic Committee. The tiny size of this program can be judged by the fact that the whole USOC Olympic development effort is budgeted at \$500,000.

By contrast, other nations spend tens of millions of dollars for their Olympic development programs. That includes programs in so-called minor sports that this country has hardly heard of, and in which our participants invariably do poorly.

Third. This Nation needs Olympic-type facilities to train our athletes under Olympic-type rules.

Mr. President, I digress to point out that the richest Nation in the world, which says it believes in competition rather than collectivism, has the worst Olympic-type facilities of any major nation. Apparently, because we cannot make any money out of these activities, we downgrade them.

Fourth. This Nation needs to increase its budget for international athletic exchange under the Humphrey-Thompson law. Unfortunately, the outlay for all overseas exchanges of all types—cultural and other—has not increased a nickel since we wrote the first authorization in 1956.

Fifth. The President and his administration should continue their close interest in the problem. One of the most encouraging factors during this past year has been the personal attention which has been given by our Chief Executive and by the Attorney General of the United States, despite their other enormous burdens, as well as by other Federal officials.

They have been careful not to interfere in any private aspects of amateur athletics; but at all times they have lent their good offices toward resolving problems within the sports family.

It is my hope and expectation that President Kennedy will further demonstrate his deep personal interest in America's Olympic effort. I hope and believe that if the President's busy schedule will permit, he will meet with as many of the members of our team as possible before it journeys to Tokyo.

Further, it is my hope that a token of the gratitude of the American people will be expressed to our athletes after their return, through an appropriate Presidential symbol, perhaps an "Olympic Participation Medal."

It is an ironic fact that the American Olympic participant does not receive

from his or her own government any tangible expression whatsoever as a permanent memento of having represented us in the Olympics.

Sixth. Every American should contribute to the United States Olympic Committee for the 1964 games. Each should give what he or she can—a dime from youngsters, a dollar, a hundred dollars, or a thousand dollars or more from businesses or other organizations.

Seventh. More State, regional, and national civic events should be staged, at which the nation gets to see and know our top amateur athletes.

There ought to be in every American city an Olympic ball at which funds are raised, with closed-circuit television and with our highest officials and stars of the entertainment world participating.

These are but a few of the necessary steps we should take.

Meanwhile, Federal agencies should continue their efforts to achieve the greatest possible results under the President's Council on Fitness.

INTEREST OF SENATE REORGANIZATION SUB-COMMITTEE

I have expressed my views as an individual Member of the Senate and as chairman of a Senate Government Operations Subcommittee which is interested in interagency coordination.

One of the principal achievements of our subcommittee's interest was the issuance, in August 1963, of Executive Order 11117, establishing a new Inter-Agency Committee on International Athletics. This Federal committee is going to be an active group. It will help to assure a sound governmentwide policy in the international sphere of sports.

PAST STATEMENT AND EXECUTIVE ORDER

Prior to last weekend's meeting, I was asked for comment on the USOC meeting by one of America's distinguished sports writers, Mr. Edward Schoenfeld, of the Oakland Tribune. I was happy to make available to him a statement which, I understand, has been widely used—both in that noted newspaper and elsewhere.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my comments this statement, together with a helpful letter from the Department of State, enclosing the text of the President's Executive order.

There being no objection, the statement, letter, and Executive order were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATOR HUMPHREY URGES GREATER UNITY IN AMATEUR SPORTS AT HISTORIC MEETING OF U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE THIS WEEKEND

The meeting of the U.S. Olympic Committee this weekend can be a great turning-point in the history of amateur athletics in the United States. It can set this country on the path to unity in amateur sports and to victory in international athletic competition. Or the meeting can prove to be a tragic step backward or merely result in a further impasse.

I earnestly hope that the hopes of tens of millions of sports enthusiasts throughout our country will be realized through this meeting.

I know that I speak for great numbers of Americans in stating these points very frankly:

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

November 19

the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2837. An act to amend further section 11 of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. 311).

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 7431. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. CASE, Mr. CORTON, and Mr. SALTONSTALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Governmental Research be permitted to sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Labor Subcommittee investigating the St. Elizabeths Hospital may be permitted to sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Housing of the Committee on Banking and Currency be permitted to sit during general debate on November 19, 20, and 21.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

WHITE PAPERS VIEW THAT MESSIN CUBA

(Mr. DEVINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, it looks like the image makers are at it again. I hope I am wrong, but I am disturbed by an article which appeared in a Mid-western newspaper which states:

Two case histories of American foreign policy in action—one resulting in failure,

the other in brilliant success—will be presented in two programs of the "NBC White Papers" series on the NBC television network Sundays, December 8 and January 5 (both 10 to 11 p.m.). Chet Huntley will narrate.

According to the image makers, both programs focus on Cuba. The first, "Cuba: The Bay of Pigs," will chronicle events from March 17, 1960, when President Eisenhower first revealed that he had decided to proceed with plans for organizing and training a military force of Cuban exiles, through April 20, 1961, marking the total failure of the force which invaded Cuba.

That is the one that is supposed to be a failure.

The second, "Cuba: The Missile Crisis," will cover developments from the "first" indications of Soviet activity in Cuba early in 1962 to October 28 of that year when Khrushchev agreed to pull out the missiles positioned there.

That is described as the brilliant success.

It is interesting to note that they terminate on October 28 after the President had made his speech, but apparently fail to follow through to give the whole picture where Kennedy backed off, capitulated and yielded. What a "brilliant success."

These apparent "snow jobs" to rewrite history and create false images are sickening.

I am referring this matter to the Republican National Committee with the request they preview these two "white papers"; and if the facts are distorted as they were in the Newburg story and the area redevelopment film, make an equal time demand to set the record straight.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PEACE CORPS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 11 of the Peace Corps Act, as amended, I transmit herewith the second annual report on operations under the act covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1963.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 19, 1963.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

OUTLET STORES, INC.

The Clerk called the first bill (H.R. 2300) for the relief of Outlet Stores, Inc.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there

objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

FOR THE RELIEF OF DR. AND MRS. ABEL GORFAIN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2706) for the relief of Dr. and Mrs. Abel Gorfaian.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

CHARLES WAVERLY WATSON, JR.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2728) for the relief of Charles Waverly Watson, Jr.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

JOHN F. MACPHAIL

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5145) for the relief of John F. MacPhail, lieutenant, U.S. Navy.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

HANS-DIETER SIEMONEIT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1277) for the relief of Hans-Dieter Siemoneit.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill, H.R. 1277, be removed from the Private Calendar and recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

BRYCE A. SMITH

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6182) for the relief of Bryce A. Smith.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This completes the call of bills on the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the



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House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. ALBERT].

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Proverbs 3: 5: Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding.

O Thou infinite and eternal God, may the perplexing national and international problems, which we are daily struggling with, make us more conscious of our need of Thy divine guidance.

Help us to feel that our primary and most pressing responsibility is to lead our troubled and groping world back to Thee and the ways of righteousness.

May the Members of the Congress give clear and convincing testimony that they are men and women of integrity and inspired by a sincere desire to maintain and enhance our glorious American traditions.

Grant that the justice of God may find a voice in all their policies and plans and may they fearlessly denounce everything that is contrary to the great moral and spiritual principles.

In Christ's name we bring our petition. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On October 24, 1963:

H.R. 7195. An act to amend various sections of title 23 of the United States Code relating to the Federal-aid highway systems;

H.R. 7544. An act to amend the Social Security Act to assist States and communities in preventing and combating mental retardation through expansion and improvement of the maternal and child health and crippled children's programs, through provisions of prenatal, maternity, and infant care for individuals with conditions associated

with childbearing which may lead to mental retardation, and through planning for comprehensive action to combat mental retardation, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 724. Joint resolution to provide additional housing for the elderly.

On October 28, 1963:

H.R. 641. An act to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior canceling and deferring certain irrigation charges, eliminating certain tracts of non-Indian-owned land under the Wapato Indian Irrigation project, Washington, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 192. Joint resolution relating to the validity of certain rice acreage allotments for 1962 and prior crop years.

On October 29, 1963:

H.R. 2268. An act for the relief of Mrs. Geneva H. Trisler;

H.R. 4588. An act to provide for the withdrawal and reservation for the Department of the Navy of certain public lands of the United States at Mojave B Aerial Gunnery Range, San Bernardino County, Calif., for defense purposes; and

H.R. 6377. An act for the relief of Sp5c Curtis Melton, Jr.

On October 30, 1963:

H.R. 75. An act to provide for exceptions to the rules of navigation in certain cases; and

H.J. Res. 782. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes.

On November 4, 1963:

H.R. 844. An act to declare that certain land of the United States is held by the United States in trust for the Oglala Sioux Indian Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation;

H.R. 845. An act to declare that certain land of the United States is held by the United States in trust for the Oglala Sioux Indian Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation;

H.R. 2635. An act to amend the act of August 9, 1955, for the purpose of including the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation among reservations excepted from the 25-year lease limitations;

H.R. 3306. An act to establish a revolving fund from which the Secretary of the Interior may make loans to finance the procurement of expert assistance by Indian tribes in cases before the Indian Claims Commission;

H.R. 6225. An act to provide for the rehabilitation of Guam, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 6481. An act to permit the government of Guam to authorize a public authority to undertake urban renewal and housing activities.

On November 7, 1963:

H.R. 6500. An act to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 8821. An act to revise the provisions of law relating to the methods by which amounts made available to the States pursuant to the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 and title XII of the Social Security Act are to be restored to the Treasury.

On November 13, 1963:

H.R. 1049. An act to amend sections 334, 367, and 369 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 734, 767, 769) and to add a new section 355 so as to require claims to be filed and to limit the time within which claims may be filed in chapter XI (arrangement) proceedings to the time prescribed by section 57n of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 93n);

H.R. 1311. An act for the relief of Jolan Berczeller;

H.R. 1345. An act for the relief of Peter Carson; and

H.R. 2260. An act for the relief of Mrs. Rozsi Neuman.

H.R. 2445. An act for the relief of Mrs. Barbara Ray Van Olphen;

H.R. 2754. An act for the relief of Mercedes Robinson Orr;

H.R. 2767. An act for the relief of Woo You Lyn (also known as Hom You Fong and Lyn Fong Y. Hom);

H.R. 2835. An act to clarify the status of circuit and district judges retired from regular service;

H.R. 2968. An act for the relief of Kazimierz Kurmas and Zdzislaw Kurmas;

H.R. 3384. An act for the relief of Lee Suey Jom (also known as Tommy Lee and Lee Shue Chung);

H.R. 4145. An act for the relief of certain individuals;

H.R. 8097. An act for the relief of Dr. Pedro B. Montemayor, Jr.;

H.R. 6260. An act for the relief of Wal Chan Cheng Liu; and

H.R. 7405. An act to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize the U.S. Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to vote for an increase in the Bank's authorized capital stock.

H.J. Res. 626. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the establishment of an Interstate school district by Hanover, N.H., and Norwich, Vt., and to an agreement between Hanover School District, N. H., and Norwich Town School District, Vt.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGowen, one of its clerks, announced that

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